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The Largest Agricultural Implement House and Lumber Yard in western Missouri, and keep in stock,

The Celebrated BAIN wagon, the Best on wheels.

The Racine Spring Wagon, Bradbury Plows & Cultivators, Tongue-less Cultivators, Parallel Cultivators, Weir Cultivators, Stalk Cutters, Steel Gear Buggies, The Brown Planters, Check Rowers, Harrows, Binder Twine, Sulky Hay Rakes, Revolving Hay Rakes, Roads Plows, Buckeye Mower, Buckeye Binders, John Deere Plows, Scrapers, The Sewing Machine of all others, THE WHITE.

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THE BEST ON EARTH!

General Dealer in Stoves, Hardware, Tinware and Cutlery.

Sole Agent for the Celebrated

Carton Hot-air Furnace

Pumps of all Kinds

And sizes furnished to order.

GUTTERING AND ROOFING

Done in a workmanlike manner.

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REAL ESTATE AGENCY,

J.E. BLACK JR., Manager

RICHMOND, MO.

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If so place it in our hands.

We propose to hunt up Buyers and bring people to Ray County.

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WAGON, CARRIAGE AND REPAIR SHOP.

Having associated with any Blacksmithing a First-Class Wood Workman and are now prepared to do all kinds of repairing in the wood work line.

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B. A. MILLER, ORRICK, MO.

Carries a Full Line of COFFINS, CASKETS, BURIAL ROBES, BURIAL SHOES also has a fine Horse and is prepared to attend funerals at all times.

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Go Improved Farms, For Long Time, At Low Rate of Interest. Can make loans on all kinds of property.

LOOSE GROVE STOCK FARM. BENJAMIN STROHL, Proprietor.

Thoroughbred and Grade HEREFORD CATTLE.

Poland-China Hogs.

One two thoroughbred bulls for sale. Stock on hand for sale at all times. Call at farm, 2 miles northwest of Morton, Mo., and inspect stock. 2000 lbs. live weight.

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A Most Effective Combination.

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Keep on hand a full stock of Walnut, Sashes, all kinds, and is prepared to fill orders either night or day.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

He also cleans, repairs and upholster.

His shop is located 3 miles east of Knoxville in the Taitville road, near Bennett School house.

Don't fail to give him a call.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A matter of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight adulterated powders.

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C. T. GARNER, JR., ABSTRACTOR AND CONVEYANCER, RICHMOND, MISSOURI.

Having charge of the well known Geo. S. M. Co. Abstract of the Records of Ray County, Mo. prepared in English and German. Also prepared in English and German. Also prepared in English and German.

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J. S. HUGHES & CO. RICHMOND, MO.

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Cost 33% Less than Metal!

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COCKLE'S ANTIDOTE

This Old English Family Medicine in use for 50 years, all over the world, for Bile, Indigestion, Liver, &c.

Of Pure Vegetable Ingredients. FREE FROM MERCURY.

STRAUBE & SON.

Proprietors Main Street Meat Market

The Tax on Exports.

McKinley's statement in his Georgia speech that "our manufacturers to-day have substantial free trade in foreign raw materials which they make into the finished product in the United States and export it" is a statement which is a fact which workingmen should know well in view of all tariff discussions. This difference in wages is not due to any difference in the tariff because it is the same all over the country. It shows that wages are not regulated by laws enacted by congress, but by other factors, by other conditions. They are fixed by demand and supply, whether we have a tariff or not. In this connection another fact is to be noticed: prices in the past two years have advanced, have fallen to a greater extent than the proposed reduction in the tariff.

Take pig iron: the difference between the highest and lowest price in the past two years is certainly \$5 a ton, a difference of 817, equal to the whole tariff on steel rails. The Mills bill proposes only a reduction of \$6.

These illustrations are given to show how foolish is the attempt to show the country, and especially the laboring men, because of the changes in the tariff.

These changes are seldom equal to the ordinary fluctuations of the market in two years, and these fluctuations are thus made because of the license given to trusts and combinations by the tariff.

Senator Callum on Tariffs.

"Tariffs are largely private affairs," said Mr. Blaine, "with which neither Mr. Cleveland nor any one else has anything to do." They have no place in a national campaign; they are State issues," he again remarked.

And yet in spite of this authoritative declaration from the leader of his party—the leader of the leaders, as the United States says—now comes Senator Callum and sticks his pole into the puddle and stirs it up at a great rate. He has introduced a bill in the Senate to declare trusts unlawful, and proposes to have seized and forfeited all shares of stock and all property used in furtherance of the purposes of a trust, and the United States courts are given jurisdiction over them.

By this action Senator Callum very promptly contradicts the leader of the leaders. He says in effect that trusts are matters of national concern and that Congress has something to do with them. If Congress has, then undoubtedly the President has.

No Clue Runs the White House.

There is no underground road between the houses of any official in Washington and the White House today. There is not a Senator who can say even to himself, "The President and I are in this together." The White House, like the house of Douglas, is open to all alike—managers, hails and towers. There are conferences with Republicans and Democrats alike, and so no concealment of any kind. In this respect there has never been more Jeffersonian simplicity in Washington. Democratic officials have as often been seen upon—use the every-day language of street and lobby—by Republicans. This is not strange when you know that the President is not even controlled by his Cabinet. I am most credibly informed that the present Cabinet has less influence with the President than any ever formed. Need I say that I am informed? Don't we all know it?—Ex.

The returns from Maine show a very considerable decline in the prohibition vote all over the state. This was also true of the election in Oregon and Vermont. This result serves to prove the prominence which the tariff question has assumed as a public issue. The indications all point to the fact that the voters of the country are dividing and that they regard it as a paramount importance to all other issues. This may be accepted as an encouraging token of the interest which the people are manifesting in a great economic problem which concerns the welfare of the country and upon the proper solution of which depends our national prosperity. The attention which the voters of the country are giving to this matter, to the exclusion of minor questions, inspires the hope that their verdict at the polls will be based upon an intelligent understanding of the merits of the case which their ballot will decide. This being true, it is not to predict a sure triumph for the policy which we favor, but to predict the triumph of the people.

Mr. Blaine's estimate for the fiscal year 1890, has increased his income from \$1,200 a week to \$1,500,000 a year. But he fails to explain why the wages of Mr. Carnegie's workmen were cut down 10 percent while the millionaire was giving Mr. Blaine a coaching trip and entertaining him at a castle in Scotland.—New York World.

The telegraph informs us that the author of the Malignant letters who is now the acknowledged king of the Republican party, has squandered the tariff reform bill by his last delivered through Eugene Hale. It will not do, Blaine thinks, to get into any such ineffectual dilemma. And Blaine's head is level on the subject. He understands that the Republican party is a monopolist party, and as such it must stand firm for the war tariff. The monopolists must have their will. Thanks, Mr. Blaine. The people's party is ready for that issue, and will beat your man Harrison out of sight on it.—Ex.

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The Tariff and Debits.

From the Chicago Times.

The Times has received a short letter from Indianapolis including a printed card addressed to workingmen.

The writer of the letter says that the republican state committee of Indiana is sending out thousands of similar cards. He also says that the card included "seems unanswerable," and he wants to know whether the Times can answer it. Following is the argument which seems to him unanswerable:

"Free-traders say that if free trade means wages lower those wages will be just as much, as everything else will be lower in proportion." Granting that this statement is correct, how is it with what we owe? Now, I, like thousands of others, have a home partly paid for. I am owing upon it \$1,100. My weekly dues to the building association are \$9.00 per week. I am paying this by close economy, but, by means of free trade, my wages fall to \$1.50, how can I live and make those payments? It will be impossible, and I will be compelled to lose my home and all I have paid upon it. There are hundreds of thousands of mechanics and laboring men in the United States in the same fix. As they realize that when they vote for free trade they are throwing away all they have paid on their little homes and their homes too! MACHINERY.

It is a sufficient answer to this to say that it has nothing whatever to do with any question now before the American people. As a campaign document it raises a false issue. Nobody is proposing free trade, or any sensible approach to it. If there was a political party in the country proposing free trade it would be pertinent to inquire as to the effect of free trade upon people who own money as well as upon other people. But there is no such party in the country, and therefore no such inquiry has anything to do with the issue now presented to the American people.

There is a party which propose to reduce certain taxes on imported goods. What it actually proposes to do is to be learned from the President's message of last December and from the Mills bill. There is nothing about either which, if carried into practical effect, would reduce a mechanic's wages, or any other man's wages from \$2.00 per day to \$1.50, or to \$2.00 per day. Should the Mills bill become a law it is safe to say that it would not have the effect to reduce the wages of any American mechanic one cent a day.

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Tariff Wages and Prices.

The New York World says: "There is a greater difference in wages in the same trades and occupations between different states of the Union, and even between different towns in the same state, than there is between the wages in this country and in England."

This is a fact which workingmen should know well in view of all tariff discussions. This difference in wages is not due to any difference in the tariff because it is the same all over the country. It shows that wages are not regulated by laws enacted by congress, but by other factors, by other conditions. They are fixed by demand and supply, whether we have a tariff or not. In this connection another fact is to be noticed: prices in the past two years have advanced, have fallen to a greater extent than the proposed reduction in the tariff.

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